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APPENDIX, No. 3.

A Table, showing the Comparative Number of Admissions from the several Counties in Ireland, for nine years and a half, to 31st December 1808.

	1800.	1801.	1802.	1803.	1804.	1805.	1806.	1807.	Half year	1808.	
County & City											
of Dublin	696	552	469	590	539	535	577	606	274	676	5,507
Carlow	29	37	17	40	39	30	44	54	17	28	308
Kilkenny	38	31	15	42	40	31	33	26	15	33	304
Kildare	56	50	33	53	57	62	63	62	25	80	541
King's County	29	37	27	40	31	35	40	39	11	56	345
Queen's County	38	26	22	42	38	32	43	31	16	46	328
Louth	55	44	29	55	59	42	39	51	20	49	436
Longford	12	14	15	23	13	22	24	24	10	26	185
Meath	68	43	42	58	52	56	42	50	32	59	502
Westmeath	30	32	15	24	24	26	26	16	16	25	234
Wexford	46	35	58	50	46	52	60	47	18	39	431
Wicklow	50	52	39	60	58	60	57	61	24	62	524
Antrim	90	72	59	73	81	89	88	89	58	100	779
Armagh	106	65	54	90	70	63	89	90	39	89	755
Cavan	52	63	44	97	70	83	89	109	50	95	752
Down	124	131	85	143	174	122	159	137	89	156	1,320
Donegal	47	50	33	59	37	52	53	42	21	48	444
Londonderry	61	48	28	46	37	55	49	62	17	54	457
Fermanagh	68	50	51	53	52	60	45	58	20	75	532
Monaghan	78	88	40	59	71	65	63	64	32	73	638
Tyrone	115	144	57	130	123	113	17	122	55	125	1,100
Galway	36	30	27	42	48	31	43	56	12	40	343
Leitrim	3	6	9	18	10	17	21	19	8	20	128
Mayo	9	7	4	9	9	8	6	11	8	16	87
Roscommon	12	14	11	25	18	21	24	27	11	32	195
Sligo	3	6	4	6	8	13	23	19	9	13	104
Cork	11	4	3	7	5	6	15	7	4	8	70
Clare	10	7	14	13	19	29	15	12	2	7	128
Limerick	5	19	77	119	58	130	134	104	43	129	818
Tipperary	39	42	42	63	50	48	51	60	36	75	506
Waterford	27	50	27	49	49	32	36	48	27	51	396
Kerry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2,041	1,850	1,432	2,178	1,956	2,020	2,168	2,164	996	2,390	20,195

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON THE PLAN OF LANCASTER'S SCHOOLS.

THE subject of the Lancastrian school establishing in Belfast, having occasioned much conversation; I lately re perused his book entitled "Improvements in Education," printed by subscription in 1805. I am disposed to attribute much merit to him and Dr. Bell for their plans, which have so materially tended to cheapen, and consequently facilitate education among the poorer classes. The mechanism as far as regards the system of teaching by lessons pasted on the walls, by writing on sand and slates, as also

the introduction of monitors appears to be excellent. But I have great doubts, that the very high stimulus of emulation which pervades his system, and I think is carried to an extreme, is in danger of doing hurt. Emulation in its farther boundary runs into envy,

"And slight partitions do their bounds divide."

Besides the very high excitement of his system of emulation may in time lose its effect, and do injury, either by producing indifference, or what is still worse, degenerating into the rancorous passion of envy in the minds of the children. On visiting Joseph Lancaster's school in the

Borough Road, London, I observed one mode of exciting emulation, which I much disliked. Two boys wrote on slates, in competition; these trials of skill were shown for judgment to himself, a monitor, or to a stranger who might happen to be present. The victor in whose favour the decision was made was authorized to pluck the hair of his vanquished competitor. While I was present this practice only produced a ludicrous effect by the one evading and the other striving to enforce this exhibition of mastership. I did not like this practice even in its most favourable shape, but I could readily suppose that much more injurious effects might result from such a struggle, and very hurtful passions be generated.

In making these remarks, and objecting to the system of emulation carried to an extreme point, in a plan of which in many parts I approve, I endeavour to use that discriminating process, which I think ought always to be exercised in examining any matter whether new or old. By the warm advocates of Lancaster I may probably be blamed, for there are bigots in all schemes as well as in all sects both in religion and politics. But I wish to caution against an indiscriminate adoption of any plan without stopping to inquire whether with much that is good, some striking defects may be not mixed up.

I am inclined to think that one great defect in Lancaster's system is to overlook the means in the eagerness to accomplish the end, and in the endeavour to have a showy appearance of teaching much in a short time to be too little scrupulous as to the moral disease which may be excited by the excessive stimulus. Emulation if pushed too far may produce incurable injury to the moral habits, and the character in future life may be considerably tainted. K.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

POTATOE OATS.

I HAVE seen an inquiry in your last number as to the origin of the species of oats so generally known under the afore-said denomination. I am accidentally enabled to answer the ques-

tion by perusing the Obituary of the last London Monthly Magazine, in which I find the following article.—Died, at Troopland, in Cumberland Mary Jackson, aged 82 years, forty of which she had been a widow, and was greatly respected through life. She was the person who first discovered the method of rearing what are now called *potatoe oats*, so generally cultivated, and with such success in various parts of the kingdom. The circumstance which led to it was the deceased's observing a single stem of oats growing on a potatoe ridge, the seed of which had been conveyed thither by the wind. Observing that the straw was uncommonly strong, when the grain was matured, she preserved it, and used it for seed the ensuing season, which succeeding in a very extraordinary degree; the method was soon after adopted by numbers of farmers.

Thus we see that accident combined with judicious penetration succeeded in producing the discovery of a new variety of this valuable grain. To the same causes we are principally indebted for many valuable discoveries in manufactures, agriculture, and science

A READER.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

ON THE BEST TIME FOR PAYMENT OF WAGES.

I AGREE with M in your last number as to many of the inconveniences of paying workmen on Saturday evening, especially if their wages are not paid before a late hour. If they are at all paid on that day, they ought to be given at an early hour in the morning to allow the money to be usefully laid out in the market during the course of the day, when better bargains may be obtained than in the hurry of the evening. Some objections may be made to not paying wages till Monday morning. A dinner a little better than usual, is not an improper gratification to an industrious man surrounded by his family on his periodical day of rest. It occurs to me that in Belfast if wages were paid on *Thursday evening pre-

* This is now the practice in the cotton